



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

abundant that, in a large patch of the *Carex*, hardly a culm could be found unaffected. It has since been found in other species of *Carex*, but not yet in this country. Sclerotia are not peculiar to any single genus of fungi—some produce Agarics, others, as the common ergot in rye, produce species of sphæriaceous fungi pertaining to the genus *Cordyceps*, and at least some species of *Aspergillus* grow from sclerotia which are now considered as the *condensed mycelium* of the various species connected with them, and are analogous to the resting spores in *Peronospora* and some other microscopic fungi. J. B. E.

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"MILDEWS OF INDIANA." J. N. Rose, Botanical Gazette, March, 1886.

A list of eleven species—one of *Uncinula*, four of *Microsphaeria*, one each of *Podosphaera*, *Phyllactinia* and *Sphaerotheca* and three of *Erysiphe*—collected in the vicinity of Crawfordsville, Indiana. New host-plants are as follows: *Sambucus Canadensis* for *Microsphaera Grossulariæ*, Lev.; Persimmon and Quince for *Podosphaera oxacantha*, D. C., *Hieracium*, *Lactuca* and *Erigeron* for *Sphaerotheca Castagnei*, Lev.

"SOME EXOTIC FUNGI." By M. C. Cooke. *Grevillea*, March, 1886.

Descriptions of three species from India, five from Australia, and two from North America. The latter as follows: *Leptothyrium Liriodendri*, Cke., on leaves of *Liriodendron* and *Phoma cerasina*, Cke., on dead leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, both from Aiken, S. C.

"NEW BRITISH FUNGI." "SYNOPSIS PYRENOMYCETUM," "PRÆCURSORES AD MONOGRAPHIA POLYPORUM," "BRITISH SPHÆROPSIDÆÆ." By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

"BEITRÄGE ZUR FLORA DER ROST- UND BRAND-PILZE (UREDINEEN UND USTILAGINEEN) THUERIGENS." Von G. Oertel. *Deutsche botanische Monatsschrift*, Dezember, 1885.

"A SKETCH OF THE BOTANICAL WORK OF THE REV. M. A. CURTIS, D. D." By Thos. F. Wood. *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*, 1884-85.

"WEITERER BEITRAG ZU NEUEN PILZFORMEN AUS SLAVONIEN." Von Stephen Schulzer von Mueggenburg. *Hedwigia*, Januar und Februar, 1886. p. 9.

"NACHTRÄGE UND BERICHTIGUNGEN ZU SACCARDO'S SYLLOGE FUNGORUM, VOL. I, II." Von Dr. G. Winter (Fortsetzung). 1. c. pp. 10-28.